

ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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H. A. Bigelow will receive and receipt for money for THE CITIZEN at Prescott.

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
CONGRESS STREET, TUCSON.
my4-tf

W. A. HANCOCK,
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Conveyances and all Legal papers made out with correctness and dispatch.
Legal Blanks and Blank Declaratory Statements always on hand.
Phoenix, A. T., Dec. 26, '71. ja6-tf

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Will practice in all the courts of the Territory.—1tf

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THE LATEST NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, Magazines and Novels.

Also, a fine assortment of
Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Etc.,
constantly on hand.
J. S. MANSFELD,
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E. N. FISH. S. SILVERBERG.
Tucson. San Francisco.
JOS. COLLINGWOOD, Florence.

E. N. FISH & CO.,
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Wholesale and Retail

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise.

HAVE constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc., which we will sell at the very lowest prices.

We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public. 5-tf.

Notice.

THE COLORADO STEAM NAVIGATION Company's
Steamship Newbern
Leaves San Francisco for mouth of Colorado river on first of every month, connecting with river boats. Freight landed at Yuma in twelve (12) days from San Francisco. Agencies of the Company 610 Front street, San Francisco, California; Yuma and Ehrenberg, A. T.
J. POLHAMUS, JR.,
General Superintendent.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

If there is one thing more than any other indigenous to our country, it is the common school. It almost grows wild, making its home equally in the crowded city and in the roomy frontier settlement. It is the peculiar institution embodying in itself the very essence of our form of government. Around its fire gather alike the children of the rich and poor, and on its broad platform the inalienable right of man is fully recognized, while child meets child with no question of birth or condition.

There is no corner of our vast domain that is free from its blessed intrusion and those who meet its advance with the most generous hospitality are the most benefited by its benign influence. We boast of our form of government, of our brilliant and gifted men and women, of our great marts of commerce, of our ideal homes, but the great conservator of all is the common school. It is the fountain that vivifies all our garden, and shall yet prove the only agent that can sustain us in life and vigor as a nation. So long as the weakness and vice of human nature shall endure, so long will corruption exist even among the best of men; and we cannot but expect that however true and pure may be our social and political organization, evils attendant upon everything human will creep in. We can only hope that the exercise of that eternal vigilance, which is recommended for the preservation of liberty, will retard the evil sufficiently to allow the good to grow.

But increase in wealth and power will weaken our guard, and the sentinel on the watch tower will become drowsy and careless. Looking around then for some great corrective, some second line of defense, we have but to enter the open door of the school house, and there silently at work, preparing a great and constant reserve for the republic, the agent of thorough general instruction says, "be not afraid;" the watchman that never sleeps—that cannot be bribed—that is no respecter of persons.

While we generously educate the children of the nation, our liberties are safe. Leaders may fail us, thieves may break into our treasures, and corrupt men through fraud may rule and ruin for the hour, but an educated people cannot be corrupted, nor can their power be taken from them. General education is the great fountain of life and strength to a people, and looking abroad the student of nations must be blind indeed, who does not recognize in it the master spirit of the world. Without exception its use or neglect marks a nation with power or weakness, honor or shame. The secret of the last great European contest hinges simply upon the recognition of this fact, and he who searches its ghastly fields for cause and effect, can find none other than so simply and concisely explains the whole. So will it ever be. Ignorance is but a sorry antagonist for knowledge. And the morning star of the century, is wide spread, general education of the masses. The brightest promise for the republic is the recognition of the power and necessity of general education.

In the new and disturbed condition of our Territory, we could hardly be charged with neglect, if we had given the common school no place; in a hand to hand struggle for life and bread, one has but little heart for anything else; but if you look for a country without public schools, you must go further than Arizona. Through the efforts of Gov. Safford

and a worthy Board of Trustees, a system of public schools has been some time in operation throughout the Territory, has fairly taken root, and will grow and increase with the people. What little effort and encouragement it needs, let us give willingly and we shall be repaid a thousand fold; its beneficent influence will extend from children to parents; it will make our Territory safer to live in and brighten our social and public life.

OUR STATESMEN.—Clay reached the age of seventy-five; Jackson, seventy-eight; Calhoun, sixty-eight; Webster, seventy; John Q. Adams, eighty-one; Buchanan, seventy-eight; Van Buren, eighty-one; Taylor, sixty-four; Cass, eighty-two; Marcy was seventy-one and Edward Everett the same. Benton was seventy-six and remarkable; Webster, Calhoun, Cass, and Van Buren were born the same year—1782. Going back to men of older date, John Adams saw his ninety-first year; Jefferson his eighty-third; both dying on the 4th of July, 1826. Burr lived to eighty-one, which is a striking contrast to his ancestors, for his father was forty-two at the time of his death, and his grandfather, Jonathan Edwards, was only sixty-six. Monroe lived to seventy-three, John Jay to eighty-four, and Patrick Henry to sixty-three. We thus learn that our politicians, notwithstanding their cares and vexations, enjoy an existence much beyond the average.

A REMEDY FOR WOUNDS.—A correspondent of The Country Gentleman gives the following remedy for painful wounds: Take a pan or shovel, with burning coals, and sprinkle upon them common brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a few minutes the pain will be allayed, and recovery proceed rapidly. In my own case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in the bottom of my foot. The pain and nervous irritation were severe. This was all removed by holding it in the smoke for fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others, with like results. Last week one of my men had a finger-nail torn out by a pair of ice-tongs. It became very painful, as was to have been expected. Held in sugar smoke for twenty minutes, the pain ceased, and it promises speedy recovery.

A BIT OF REAL LIFE.—Not all romances are found between the covers of novels. Occasionally a crisp, curt newspaper paragraph gives in a few brief lines the outlines of a story more thrilling than even sensational papers can furnish. Such a paragraph met our eyes, recently, in a Kansas paper. It was the account of a deserter from the Second United States Cavalry, who had an interesting history. He was but 22 years old, and intelligent. He was the son of a wealthy merchant; he became enamored of a pretty actress, and resolved to marry her. The father put in his veto, but the young man persisted in his purpose and he was driven from home, when of course, the actress refused him. Thoroughly disheartened, he enlisted, deserted, was arrested, and now wears a ball and chain. It is a sad story. A life blighted, and may be ruined, by a boy's mad impulse and impatience of control, an old man's hardness and want of sympathy, and last but not least a bad woman's selfishness.

[From The San Diego Union, May 1.]
Railroad Projected from Guaymas to Tucson to Connect with the Texas Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—A party of Californians who went to Guaymas on the steamer Olympia, have obtained very valuable concession for a railroad from Guaymas to Tucson, Arizona, there to connect with the Texas Pacific Railroad. It is said that the capital to build the road is secured, and that the enterprise will be assisted in every way possible by the citizens and officials in Sonora.

As a wife was holding her husband's aching head in her hands, one morning, she asked, "Are man and his wife one?" "I suppose so," said the husband. "Then," rejoined the wife, "I came home drunk last night, and out to be ashamed of myself."

Movements of General Devin.

The information which we received a few days since from Fort Bayard, that General Devin was about to start on a secret expedition, etc., proves to be all incorrect. We have this day (Friday) meet the General in Cruces and Mesilla, and find that there is no secrecy at all about his business or destination. He is now on his way to Fort Craig to put in force a previous order to remove the Indians from Cañada Alamosa to the new reservation at Tularosa. This order was issued some months since, but upon the representation of General Granger, that the severity of the winter weather in the mountains would make it extremely hard for the Indians to be moved at that season, the execution of the order was delayed. For the purpose of conferring with the chiefs and secure a peaceable removal if possible, Gen. Granger, Gen. Devin and Superintendent Pope visited Cañada some few weeks back, but it seems received no satisfactory assurance from the Indians that they would go. The time given the Indians to consider the matter has expired and Gen. Devin now takes charge of the removal. He will endeavor to induce the chiefs to remove peaceably, but if he fails in this and no counter order is sent after him, he will take such measures as he thinks will secure a success. Our only fear is that he will not find the Indians until he has followed them in an active campaign. For the sake of the citizens on this frontier he will avoid a war if the desired result can be brought about, but if necessary to deal harshly with them to secure obedience, General Devin is just the man to place in command of the expedition. Gen. Granger knows this and has shown his good judgment in the selection of the commanding officer.—[Borderer, Las Cruces, April 24.]

INVENTION OF CAST IRON.—It is related that about the year 1700, one Abraham Darby, the proprietor of a brass foundry at Bristol, England, experimented in trying to substitute cast-iron for brass, but without success until the following incident occurred. A Welsh shepherd boy named John Thomas, to prevent being impressed as a soldier, requested his master to recommend him as an apprentice to a relative who was one of the partners of Abraham Darby, and was accordingly sent to the brass works. As he was looking on while the workmen were trying to cast iron, he said to Darby he thought he saw how they had missed it, and begged to try a method of his own. He and Mr. Darby remained alone in the shop that night, and before morning they had cast an iron pot. He was at once engaged to remain and keep the secret, which he did faithfully, although double wages were offered him by other parties. For more than a hundred years after that night, the process of producing iron castings in a mould of fine sand, with two wooden frames and air-holes, was practiced and kept secret at the factory, with plugged key-holes and barred doors.

The Southern Pacific of Texas.

The Vicksburg Daily News informs us that 160 miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Texas will be immediately put under contract. This will carry the road westward from Longview, its present western terminus, at Shreveport, Louisiana, and 540 miles from the extreme western terminus at El Paso. The new section will pass through Dallas, crossing the west fork of the Trinity river at a point 45 miles west of that town. This is the road to be consolidated with the Texas Pacific, under the name of the "Texas and Southern Pacific," according to the provisions of the supplemental bill just past in Congress.

SMITH & CRAIGUE, wholesale liquor dealers, are doing a splendid business at present. Their trade with Arizona and the interior is constantly on the increase, and every steamer brings large invoices of wines and liquors which they dispose of very rapidly to their country customers. Their present popularity is due to their liberal dealing with customers.—[San Diego Union, April 21.]

MRS. PARTINGTON says she does wish they would hurry up and pass the silver service bill in Washington.

HOMES FOR ALL.

THE GILA RIVER DITCH COMPANY

OFFER INDUCEMENTS NEVER BEFORE EQUALLED TO

THOSE SEEKING HOMES,

By proposing to sell water rights in their Ditch, which is of sufficient capacity to irrigate

FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES

Of Land,

Either for cash, or will allow \$2 per day and boarding for labor on the ditch.

The ditch is now opened for a considerable distance. The lands have been surveyed by the United States and are now open to pre-emption and homestead entries.

The Company's Ditch is situated in the south bend of the Gila river, 350 miles from Yuma, and is regarded safe from hostile Indians.

The Climate is Magnificent.

The Grape, Orange, Lemon, Almond, Olive and Walnut can be grown, as well as all grains and vegetables, and an unfailing supply of water is guaranteed.

For further particulars, apply to ALEXANDER MCKEY, Superintendent of Company, Maricopa Wells, A. T., or ALBERT G. DECKER, Secretary, Gila Bend, on the premises.

ALBERT DECKER,
not-f Secretary Gila Ditch Company.

A. & L. Zeckendorf,

MAIN STREET,

Tucson, : : Arizona.

DEALERS

IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Have constantly on hand every article required in this Territory.

Prices Reduced.

ly29-tf

Lord & Williams,

(POST OFFICE BLOCK)

Tucson, : : : Arizona

KEEP constantly on hand a full assortment of
CLOTHING.

DRY GOODS.

HATS & CAPS.

BOOTS & SHOES.

HARDWARE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

TINWARE,

LIQUORS & CIGARS,

[All fresh and desirable]

Which they offer to the public at the lowest Cash Prices. All kinds of country produce bought.

All orders from outside parts promptly attended to Cash advanced on consignments. 1tf

C. H. LORD.

W. W. WILLIAMS.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS against the Estate of M. D. Dobbins, deceased, will present the same, accompanied with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, at his office in Arizona City, Yuma county, A. T., within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be barred by statute. ALFRED A. MIX
Administrator.
February 15, 1872. fe24-3m